

9020



Second Five Year Plan

**DISTRICT PLAN
1957-58**

Nellore District

Planning & Development Department



Second Five Year Plan

**DISTRICT PLAN
1957-58**

Nellore District

**Planning & Development Department ,
ANDHRA PRADESH**

I N D E X

CONTENTS.

Preface	(Front Page)	page
---------	--------------	------

PART—I

General	...	1
State's Second Year Programme of Second Plan	...	12

PART—II

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural Production	...	18
Minor Irrigation	...	24
Land Development	...	26
Animal Husbandry	...	26
Forests	...	30
Fisheries	...	31
Co-operation	...	33
Warehousing and Marketing	...	37
N.E.S. and Community Projects	...	39
District Map
Multipurpose Projects	...	41
Irrigation	...	41
Power	...	42
Major and Medium Industries	...	43
Village and Small Scale Industries.	...	43
Roads	...	49
Education	...	51
Medical	...	56
Public Health	...	58
Housing	...	59
Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled		
Castes	...	61
Women Welfare	...	66
Social Welfare	...	66
Broadcasting	...	68
Publicity	...	68
Posts and Telegraphs	...	68
Railways	...	69
List of Members of the District Planning		
Committee	...	70

P R E F A C E .

The District is in a way the pivot of the whole structure of Planning. At that level plans from different sectors come intimately into the life of the people. It was therefore considered necessary to draft and publish the district plans. The District Plans for the year 1956-57 were accordingly published for the 11 districts of the former Andhra State. A similar attempt has been made to work out the plans of all the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1957-58.

The book is divided into 2 parts; Part I gives some general statistical information pertaining to the district together with a brief account of the State's Second Year programme under the Plan and Part II gives the detailed programmes of development works. In addition to the various programmes which would benefit the district in particular, this book includes details of schemes that would benefit a particular region or the State as a whole but which are implemented in the district. For instance, research schemes to be worked at the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot are shown in the District Plan of East Godavari. It is hoped that this publication would be of some use at the district level. Suggestions to improve this publication are welcome and they may be communicated to the Deputy Secretary (Planning) Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Hyderabad,
28th January, 1958.

C. NARASIMHAM,
Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development
Department.

PART I

GENERAL

AREA AND CLASSIFICATION.

The area of the district is 7960 sq. miles consisting of 3 Revenue Divisions and 13 taluks. The classification of area in the district in 1954-55 is furnished below.

	Area in acres.	% to total area.
Total Geographical area	50,87,200	...
Area of Forests	4,07,536	8.0
Barren and unculturable land	17,26,007	33.9
Land put to non-agricultural uses	3,46,367	6.8
Culturable waste	2,43,239	4.8
Permanent pastures and other Grazing lands.	3,77,306	7.4
Land under Miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not includ- ed in the net area sown	49,786	1.0
Current fallows	2,94,053	5.8
Other fallow lands	1,01,876	2.0
Net area sown	15,41,030	30.3
Area sown more than one	1,90,513	3.0
Total cropped area	17,31,543	34.0

RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS.

	Average rainfall	Average rainy days
S.W. Monsoon	11.0	22
N.E. Monsoon	26.2	19
Winter period	0.4	1
Hot weather period	6.9	8
Total:	44.1	50

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION.

The sources of water supply and the area irrigated therefrom in the district in 1954-55 are given below:—

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

1. Government canals.	19
2. Wells used for irrigation purposes only.	
(a) Government.	
(i) Masonry.	737
(ii) Non-masonry.	65
(b) Private.	
(i) Masonry.	5,179
(ii) Non-masonry.	3,516
3. Wells used for domestic purposes only.	2,640
4. Reservoirs.	3
5. Tanks.	
(i) with ayacuts of 100 acres or more.	214
(ii) with ayacuts of less than 100 acres.	235

AREA IRRIGATED.

Source.	Area irrigated.
1. Government canals.	1,90,615 acres.
2. Tanks.	2,91,041 „
3. Wells.	

Source.	Area irrigated.
4. Supplementing other sources (spring channels etc.)	5,281 „
5. Total net area irrigated.	5,58,233 „
6. Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown.	36.2 „
7. Area irrigated more than once in the same year.	1,20,414 „
8. Total gross area of crops irrigated.	6,78,647 „
9. Percentage of the total gross irri- gated area to the total area sown.	39.2 „
10. No. of wells having independent ayacuts.	6,236 „
11. No. of wells supplementing recog- nised sources of irrigation.	2,491 „
12. Percentage of area irrigated by wells having independent ayacuts to the total area irrigated.	12.8 „

CROPS.

Paddy, Cholam, Cumbu, Ragi, Korra and Varagu are the chief food crops raised in the district. Samat and Maize are grown in limited extents. Gingelly and

showing the area cultivated and outturn of crops during 1954-55 is furnished below:—

FOOD CROPS.

	Area in acres.	Total outturn (tons)
I. Cereals:		
1. Paddy.	4,75,298	2,04,410
	(In terms of rice)	
2. Wheat.	4	...
3. Cholan.	4,49,464	1,09,260
4. Cumbu.	1,29,846	60,260
5. Maize.	210	90
6. Ragi.	98,240	63,030
7. Korra.	58,693	15,590
8. Varagu.	1,34,764	32,490
9. Samai.	3,182	540
10. Varigalu.	9,718	..
11. Other cereals.	29,503	8,320
Total cereals:	13,88,922	4,93,990
II. Pulses:		
1. Bengal gram.	391	90
2. Green gram.	23,581	3,160
3. Red gram.	7,417	530
4. Black gram.	1,269	140
5. Horse gram.	83,886	7,040
6. Other pulses.	687	50
Total pulses:	1,17,231	11,010
III. Condiments & Spices:		
1. Chillies.	16,750	6,360
2. Ginger.	29	...

	Area in acres.	Total outturn (tons)
3. Turmeric.	247	...
4. Garlic.	80	...
5. Coriander.	572	...
6. Tamarind.	983	...
7. Other condiments and spices:	9	...
Total condiments & spices:	18,670	...
IV. Sugar Crops:		
1. Sugarcane.	69)	
2. Palmyrah.	1,008)	210
3. Others.	3)	
Total sugar crops:	1,080	
V. Fruits & Vegetables:		
1. Bananas.	652	...
2. Fruits of citrus variety.	2,482	...
3. Mangoes.	8,036	...
4. Other fresh fruits.	1,414	...
Total fresh fruits:	12,584	...
5. Cashew nuts.	292	...
6. Other dry fruits.
Total dry fruits:	292	
Total fresh and dry fruits:	12,876	
7. Potatoes.
8. Sweet potatoes.	935	...
9. Onions.	280	1,380
10. Other vegetables.	1,065	...
Total vegetables:	2,280	
Total fruits & vegetables including root crops:	15,156	

	Area in acres.	Total outturn (tons)
VI. Other Miscellaneous		
Food Crops:	7,495	...
Total food crops:	15,48,454	

NON-FOOD CROPS.

I. Fibres:

1. Cotton.	36,706	5,970 bales of 392 Lbs.
2. Bombay hemp.	1,366	2,330 bales of 400 Lbs.
3. Sunn hemp.	3,079	..
4. Other fibres.	199	...
Total fibres:	41,350	

II. Oil Seeds:

1. Groundnut.	16,081	6,830
2. Cocoanut.	323	...
3. Gingelly.	8,095	910
4. Rape & Mustard.	1	.
5. Other edible seeds.	63	..
6. Linseed.	117	...
7. Castor.	47,952	5,080
Total oil seeds:	72,632	

III. Dyes & Tanning Materiss:

Indigo.	2,461	570 Cwt.
---------	-------	-------------

	Area in acres.	Total outturn (tons)
IV. Drugs & Narcotics:		
1. Indian hemp.	13	...
2. Betelvines.	787	...
3. Tobacco.	3,862	1,630
4. Other drugs and narcotics.	14	tons
Total drugs & narcotics:	4,676	
V. Fodder Crops:		
	42,244	...
VI. Green Manure Crops:		
2. Sunn hemp.	2	...
2. Indigo.	312	...
3. Pillipesara.	10,059	...
4. Other green manure crops.	16	...
Total green manure crops:	10,389	
VII. Miscellaneous		
Non-food Crops:	9,237	...
VIII. Total non-food crops.	1,82,989	...
Total gross cropped area.	17,31,543	...
Area cropped more than once.	1,90,513	...
Net cropped area.	15,41,030	...
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.		

There are 2 Municipalities—Nellore and Gudur—
12 Class I and 620 Class II Panchayats in the district
(1956-57).

POST OFFICES.

In 1954, there was one Head Office, 5 lower selection grade sub-offices, 11 'A' class, 8 'B' class and 23 'C' class post offices and 292 Branch Post Offices.

RAILWAYS.

The district has $132\frac{3}{4}$ miles of broad gauge and $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles of metre gauge railway of the Southern Railway. The broad gauge line from Madras to Calcutta and Delhi traverses the taluks of Sulerpet, Gudur, Nellore, Kovur, Kavali and Kandukur. A branch line takes off from Gudur to Repigunta crossing Gudur and Venkatagiri taluks. The meter gauge line from Vijayawada to Guntakal touches this district in the northern tip.

ROADS.

Roads from the district lead to Madras, Chandra-giri in Chittoor Dt., Badwal in Cuddapah Dt., Cumbum in Kurnool Dt., and Ongole in Guntur Dt. There are 1654 miles of roads consisting of the following classes:—(1954-55).

(1) **Government Roads:**

(a) National Highways.	137
(b) State Highways.	102
(c) Major Dt. Roads.	366

Total: 605

(2) **Dt. Board Roads:**

(a) Major Dt. Roads.	337
(b) Other Dt. Roads.	270
(c) Village Roads.	377

Total: 984

(3) P.W.D. Roads.	6
(4) Municipal.	60

Grand Total: 1655

COOPERATION.

There are 171 non-agricultural and 883 agricultural cooperative societies in the district with a membership of 24,631 and 52,493 respectively (1955-56).

EDUCATION.

The No. of educational institutions in the district during 1954-55 is as follows:—

1. **Elementary Schools:**

(a) Government.	93
(b) Dt. Board.	666
(c) Municipal.	29
(d) Private (Aided).	895
Total:	<u>1683</u>

2. **Aided elementary schools managed by teacher managers:**

(a) Higher elementary.	9
(b) Lower elementary (other than the single teacher)	677
(c) Lower elementary single teacher.	12
Total:	<u>698</u>

3. **Basic Schools:**

(a) Government.	4
(b) Dt. Board.	21
(c) Private (Aided).	8
Total:	<u>33</u>

4 .(i) . Secondary Schools for boys:

(a) Government.	1
(b) Dt. Board.	33
(c) Municipal.	5
(d) Private (Aided).	9
	<hr/>
Total:	48
	<hr/>

4. (ii) Secondary Schools for girls:

(a) Government.	1
(b) Dt. Board.	1
(c) Municipal.	1
(d) Private (Aided).	4
	<hr/>
Total:	7
	<hr/>

5. Colleges for men:

Private (Aided).	2
------------------	---

6. (i) Training Schools (Ordinary) for men:

(a) Government.	2
(b) Private (Aided).	1
	<hr/>
Total:	3
	<hr/>

(ii) Training Schools (ordinary) for women:

(a) Government.	1
(b) Private (Aided).	1
	<hr/>
Total:	2
	<hr/>

7. Training Schools (Basic) for men:

Government.	1
-------------	---

8. Institutions for Technology—for Polytechnics.	
Government.	1
9. Commercial Schools:	
Institutions by private management (approved).	2
10. Schools for Arts and Crafts:	
Private (Aided).	1
11. Adult Schools:	
(a) Dt. Board	15
(b) Municipal.	1
(c) Private (Aided).	107
(d) Private (Unaided).	3
	<hr/>
Total:	126
	<hr/>
12. Elementary Schools for scheduled castes:	
(a) Government.	82
(b) Dt. Board.	10
(c) Private (Aided)	70
	<hr/>
Total:	162
	<hr/>
13. Elementary schools for backward classes:	
(a) Government.	2
(b) District Board.	3
(c) Private (Aided).	16
	<hr/>
Total:	21
	<hr/>

MEDICAL.

There are 8 Government Hospitals, 1 L.F. Hospital, 14 L.F. Dispensaries 1 Municipal Hospital, 1 Maternity Hospital and 4 Subsidised Rural Dispensaries in the district (1954).

AN OUTLINE OF THE STATE'S SECOND YEAR PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND PLAN

The outlay during the Second Year of the Second Plan was fixed at Rs. 34 crores after discussions with the team of Officers from the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries, in January 1957. Subsequent to that, the provisions earmarked for each scheme had to be slightly altered in view of the changes suggested by the Central Ministries, when schemes, for which Central assistance was expected, were sent up to them for their acceptance and in view of the changes proposed by the various Departments subject to the ceilings fixed for each head of development. The latest allocations made for each head of development can be seen from Statement I.

The bulk of provisions made during 1957-58 is taken away by Irrigation and Power Schemes constituting about 40 percent of the total provision. The outlay on Agricultural programmes constitute 21 percent and that on 'Social Services' 19 percent, Industries and Transport accounting for only 7 percent and 3 percent respectively. The percentage of provision made for each head of Development to the total provision is given in Statement I.

The outlay during the current year has increased by Rs. 421.666 lakhs compared to the original outlay proposed for the year 1956-57. This is natural because the rate of expenditure becomes larger as the projects included in the plan period and administrative arrangements are developed. The provisions during 1956-57 and 1957-58 under major heads of development can be seen from Statement 2. Though the priorities followed in the programme for both the years are similar, it will be seen that there has been increased provisions under all the other heads of development excepting under Agriculture and Irrigation and Power.

STATEMENT No. I.
Plan Outlay During 1957-58.

Sl. No	Head of Development.	PROVISION DURING 1957-58		1957-58 Andhra Pradesh	% to the total Plan provision
		Andhra	Telangana		
		(Rs in lakhs)			
1		2	3	4	5
I	AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.	460 580	238 560	699 140	20.57
1	Agricultural Production	101 460	43 840	145 300	4.27
2	Minor Irrigation	31.190	34 930	66 120	1.95
3	Land Development	9.490	5 000	14 490	0.43
4	Animal Husbandry	28.370	18.430	46 790	1.36
5	Dairying and Milk Supply	6 080	2 540	8.620	0.25
6	Forests	10 640	6 730	17 370	0.51
7	Soil Conservation	16.470	5 340	21.810	0.64
8	Fisheries	8.310	7.360	15 670	0.46
9	Co-operation	18.770	15.080	33.850	1.00
10	Warehousing and Marketing	36.550	2 420	33.970	1.15
11	Miscellaneous.	0.250	0.540	0.790	0.02
12	N.E.S and Community Projects.	193.000	96.360	289.360	8.52
II.	IRRIGATION AND POWER.	1129 290	448.100	1577.390	46.40
13	Multi-purpose Projects	350 000	200 000	550.000	16.18
14	Irrigation	266 020	75 050	341.070	10.03
15.	Power.	513 270	173 050	686.320	20.19
III	INDUSTRIES.	177 860	78 010	250.870	7.38
16	Major and Medium Industries.	45 060	.	45 060	1.33
17	Village and Small-scale Industries.	132 800	73.010	205.810	6.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
IV. TRANSPORT:		79.210	39.620	118.830	3.49
18. Roads and Road Transport.		79.210	39.620	118.830	3.49
V. SOCIAL SERVICES:		384.397	263.651	648.048	19.07
19. Education.		119.304	94.791	214.155	6.30
20. Medical.		66.490	47.350	113.840	3.35
21. Public Health.		86.360	33.340	119.700	3.52
22. Housing.	..	38.890	69.370	108.260	3.18
23. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	4.850	7.530	12.380	0.36
24. Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.	.	21.260	6.280	27.540	0.81
25. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	..	36.723	3.140	39.863	1.17
26. Women Welfare.	.	4.460	...	4.460	0.13
27. Social Welfare.		6.000	1.850	7.850	0.23
VI. MISCELLANEOUS:		101.504	3.774	105.278	3.09
28. Development of Capital	..	85.500	...	85.500	2.52
29. Municipal Roads and Development Works.		9.560		9.560	0.28
30. Broadcasting		2.460	0.990	3.450	0.10
31. Publicity	.	2.134	1.764	3.898	0.11
32. Bureau of Economics and Statistics.		1.850	1.020	2.870	0.08
TOTAL		2333.861	1065.695	3399.556	100.00

STATEMENT No. 2

Sl No	Head of Development.	PROVISION DURING 1956-57			PROVISION DURING 1957-58		
		Andhra	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh total Plan provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Andhra Pradesh total Plan provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh total Plan provision
1	Agricultural Programmes.	329.790	325 070	654 860	21 99	460 580	699 140
2	Irrigation and Power	1143.420	498 760	1642.180	55 15	1139.290	448.100
3.	Industries.	107 480	55 260	162.740	5 46	177 860	73 010
4.	Transport.	60.330	22 500	82 830	2 78	79 210	39 620
5.	Social Services	227 960	134 330	12.17	362 290	304 397	263 651
6.	Miscellaneous.	70 770	2 220	72.990	2 45	101 504	105 278
TOTAL		1939 750	1038 140	2977.890	100 00	2332 841	3399.556

PART II

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural Production

COMPREHENSIVE STAFF SCHEME.

With a view to increase agricultural production to the maximum extent possible, a number of schemes relating to agriculture have been proposed in the Second Five Year Plan. For implementing the various schemes included in the Plan, additional supervisory staff (Technical) and other ministerial staff is essential not only at the State Headquarters, but also at the district level. It is, therefore, proposed to employ one District Agricultural Officer along with the required ministerial staff in this district during the current year. The staff will attend to the increased correspondence and supervision work on account of the implementation of the various schemes in the district besides maintaining accounts and preparing progress reports

MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED SEEDS.

With a view to step up agricultural production during the Second Five Year Plan period, the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission recommended to the State Governments a scheme for the establishment of a seed farm and the construction of a seed store in each of the C.D. and N.E.S. blocks in the country. The average size of a seed farm will be 25 acres of which 5 to 10 acres will be dry land and the rest wet land. Only food crops, viz., Paddy, Millets, Pulses etc., and other crops like green manures are proposed to be included in this scheme. Commercial crops like sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and tobacco are excluded as they are dealt with under separate schemes.

One important feature proposed for this scheme is that gradually secondary seed farms will be eliminated in view of the fact, that ryots usually prefer seed produced on Government farms to that produced on ryots' fields. The foundation seed that is produced in the

Agricultural Research Stations of the Department will be supplied to the 25 acre seed farms in the Development Blocks. These seed farms will be useful in producing the nucleus seed on a large scale for distribution in the Second Year to registered growers for maintaining primary seed farms. These registered growers will produce pure seed on their holdings under strict departmental supervision. About 50 per cent of the production from these registered growers will be procured and stocked in the various seed stores for distribution to the cultivators. The need for secondary seed farms will thus be eliminated and the entire cultivated area in the block is expected to be covered with pure seed in the course of 3 to 4 years. During the current year, it is proposed to establish 71 seed farms and construct 71 stores in the State. Of these, 5 seed farms and 5 seed stores will be located in Thotapalligudem, Udayagiri, Tallur, Podalakur and Venkatachalam blocks of this District. During 1957-58, it is also proposed to distribute 603 tons of paddy seeds, 88 tons of millets, and 22 tons of pulses seeds in the district.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOWN COMPOST.

By the application of a ton of compost, an additional yield of 1/40 ton of food grains is expected. It is, therefore, proposed to accelerate the production and distribution of compost in municipalities and major panchayats during the Second Plan period by collecting sweepings and converting them into compost by using night soil collections as starter. During the year 1957-58, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for the production and distribution of 11,12,000 tons of compost in the Andhra region with the assistance of a Compost Development Officer and necessary office staff. Of this, 9,400 tons of compost will be produced and distributed in this district to benefit 1,880 acres of land. An additional production of 235 tons of food grains is expected.

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTORS ON HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

In view of the growing popularity of the scheme of distribution of tractors on hire-purchase system, it is proposed to purchase and distribute in Andhra region, 75 tractors during 1957-58 under the hire-purchase system to encourage private cultivators who can afford to purchase them. Of these, 10 tractors will be distributed to the ryots in Tungabhadra Project area and 5 tractors will be distributed to the cultivators in this district. Each tractor is expected to benefit an area of 400 acres and the additional production is estimated at $\frac{1}{4}$ ton per acre.

SUPPLY OF IMPROVED-AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND BEE-HIVES.

The object of the scheme is to make available improved implements and bee-hives to agriculturists on an extensive scale. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase and distribute 18,850 improved agricultural implements at the rate of Rs. 5/- each and 1106 bee-hives at the rate of Rs. 10/- each to the agriculturists in Andhra region. The scheme is a self-financing one as the entire cost will be recovered from the ryots. The implements and bee-hives proposed for distribution under this scheme will be available to the agriculturists of this district also.

CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES OF CROPS.

The object of the scheme is to equip the Agricultural Demonstrators with sufficient number of hand operated sprayers and dusters and the Agricultural Depots with power operated sprayers for carrying out effective remedial measures on a large scale to control pests and diseases of crops. Under this scheme, the equipment can be hired out to ryots who are willing to carry out the remedial measures themselves.

During the first year of the Plan 1956-57, sanction was accorded for the purchase of 30 power operated

sprayers, 100 hand operated sprayers and 100 hand operated dusters at a cost of Rs. 0.87 lakh and chemicals worth Rs. 0.40 lakh to supplement the equipment already available with the department. It has been found that the equipment now available is insufficient to meet the demand as considerable areas in this State are under fruits and vegetables and commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, chillies and groundnut etc., which are open to attack from a variety of pests and diseases necessitating the adoption of remedial measures. Experience has disclosed that the greatest impediment to the development of plant protection work is lack of adequate spraying and dusting equipment. As this equipment is too costly for an average agriculturist to purchase, he will have to be aided by the supply of the necessary equipment by the department. The need to augment the equipment with the department was, therefore, imperative and sum of Rs. 3.95 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1957-58 for this scheme. But in view of the present financial stringency, it is proposed to purchase only 30 power sprayers, 100 hand operated sprayers and 100 hand operated dusters at a cost of Rs. 0.87 lakh and chemicals worth of Rs. 0.40 lakh. As the cost of the chemicals will be recovered from the ryots, the net cost of the scheme for 1957-58 will be only Rs. 0.87 lakh. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the ryots of this district also.

AGRONOMIC TRIALS.

With a view to derive maximum benefit from the use of irrigation that will be made available on completion of the irrigation projects by the end of the Second Plan, the I.C.A.R. have proposed to obtain and make available before the plan period timely advice to cultivators regarding water requirements of crops, their manurial doses etc., in relation to different soil types. To obtain this information, the I.C.A.R. have prepared a consolidated scheme for sample fertiliser trials in cultivators' fields. The object of these trials is :

(i) to study the response curve for nitrogen alone and in presence of phosphorous;

(ii) to study the response curve for phosphorous in the presence of nitrogen;

(iii) to study the response to potash in the presence of nitrogen and phosphorous;

(iv) to study the relative value of nitrogenous fertilisers viz., ammonium sulphate, urea, ammonium sulphate-nitrate and other nitrogenous fertilisers that may be manufactured in the country;

(v) to study the relative value of phosphate fertilisers viz., Superphosphate and dicalcium phosphate; and

(vi) to correlate soil conditions with crop growth and yield.

During 1957-58, experiments will be conducted in 10 districts of the State with the assistance of special staff consisting of 5 Supervisors, 1 Chemical Assistant, 1 Laboratory Assistant, 40 Fieldmen, 1 U.D. Accountant, 1 Laboratory Attender and 1 Peon. This is one of the districts selected for conducting the experiments during the current year.

SINKING OF FILTER POINT TUBE-WELLS.

Under this scheme, loans will be granted upto a maximum of Rs. 2,500/- for each individual to enable him to purchase the necessary pumping machinery. The conditions for granting loans are almost identical with those under the scheme of supplying oil engines and electric motors under hire-purchase system. The loan will be recovered from the ryots in 5 equal instalments with interest to be fixed by Government from time to time. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sink 10 filter point tube-wells in the district which would benefit an area of 100 acres resulting in 50 tons of additional production.

DISTRIBUTION OF OIL ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS UNDER HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Under this scheme, oil engines and electric motor pumpsets are supplied to agriculturists on the hire-purchase system for lifting water for irrigation purposes, the amount involved being subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000/- in the case of an electric motor pumpset and Rs. 4,000/- in the case of an oil engine pumpset. The cost of the machinery together with interest at 4% and centage charges at 3% will be recovered in 5 to 7 equal instalments. During 1957-58, it is proposed to distribute in the district, 5 oil engine pumpsets and 20 electric motors under hire-purchase system. The additional acreage expected to be benefited is 8 acres per oil engine and 5 acres per electric motor. Additional production to the tune of 70 tons is expected under this scheme in this district.

IMPROVEMENTS OF LOCAL MANURIAL RESOURCES.

The object of the scheme is to raise the present level of manure production in villages by conserving all the locally available resources and converting them into compost by improved methods. At present, this kind of manure production is estimated at one ton per adult cattle. With better attention, it is hoped that it can be stepped up to two tons per adult cattle and the quality of the manure improved by raising the nitrogen content from 0.5% to 1%. In the context of the several fertiliser schemes proposed to be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan, it is felt, that unless the fertilisers used are judiciously supplemented by organic manures like compost, the texture of the soil is bound to deteriorate. It is, therefore, programmed to make better use of the local manurial resources with a view to build up soil fertility. During 1957-58, it is proposed to implement the scheme in three blocks of this district. One Special Agricultural Demonstrator designated as Compost Inspector and one Fieldman will be appointed for the implementation of the scheme. The Compost

Inspector and Fieldmen who are to be posted for working in the scheme will be given training for a fortnight in the preparation of compost manure, its storage and utilisation. After completing their training, these Compost Inspectors and Fieldmen will in turn give necessary training to the farmers who will be selected at the rate of one per village from the selected blocks.

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase and distribute improved agricultural implements to the small agriculturists in Andhra area under the hire-purchase system as in the case of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets. The object is to make the improved agricultural implements available under the hire-purchase system to the needy agriculturists of the low income group who constitute a major section of the ryots who cannot otherwise purchase them on outright cash payment basis. All the terms and conditions under the hire-purchase system of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets except the levying of 3% centage charges will be applicable to this scheme also. A maximum loan of Rs. 800/- will be advanced in the shape of implements to each ryot on personal security at an interest of 4% per annum and it will be recovered in 4 equal instalments. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided under this scheme during the year 1957-58. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the ryots of this district also.

Minor Irrigation

KOTTAVAKILERU SCHEME.

The Kottavakileru river which is a perennial source receiving floods five to six times a year, had been harnessed by the construction of an anicut across it at the point where the river emerges from the hills to stabilise irrigation under 11 tanks to an extent of 2550 acres and to irrigate a new ayacut of 850 acres.

This scheme is almost completed for which a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made during the current year.

EXCAVATION OF A SUPPLY CHANNEL FROM DORNAPUVAGU TO POTHAKANNU TANK.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to excavate supply channel from Dornapuvagu to Pothakannu tank near Darsi in Nellore District to irrigate an additional ayacut of 254 acres. The work on this scheme is nearing completion.

RESTORATION OF BREACHED AND ABANDONED TANK OF KONDAREDDIPALLI.

The Kondareddipalli tank situated about a mile north-east of Kondareddipalli, a hamlet of Guvvada village in Udayagiri taluk of Nellore District will be resumed to irrigate an ayacut of 120 acres. This scheme is under execution towards which a provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been made during 1957-58.

RESTORATION OF TANK AND EXCAVATION OF SUPPLY CHANNEL IN GOTTIGUNDLA VILLAGE.

This scheme is for the restoration of the abandoned tank and excavating a supply channel in Gottigundla village to bring in an additional ayacut of 179 acres and 60 acres dry. The work is under execution and is likely to be completed during the current year, towards which a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made.

NEW SCHEMES INCLUDING TANK SCHEMES.

An amount of Rs. 17.06 lakhs has been provided during the current year to take up new minor irrigation schemes and to restore certain tanks in Andhra area. 5 minor irrigation schemes and 24 tank schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1957-58 in Nellore District.

Land Development.

LAND RECLAMATION AND MECHANICAL CULTIVATION WITH TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS.

To accelerate extensive cultivation, tractors and bulldozers have been coming into greater use. In view of the large river valley and other irrigation projects undertaken, the demand for these machines is increasing particularly from regions where dry and garden cultivation predominate. The use of tractors has distinct advantages in certain operations such as :

- (a) reclamation of waste or weed infected lands,
- (b) cultivation of lands in sparsely populated areas where there is a shortage of labour;
- (c) drainage and soil conservation operations such as contour-bunding, terracing, ridging etc.

According to some estimates, there is a saving of three-eighths to half in expenditure for earth works by the use of these machines. The bulldozers which are now available for hire to needy ryots by the Department are quite inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand. Further, most of the bulldozers available have run out of their complete life and as such they will have to be replaced immediately. It was, therefore, proposed to acquire 44 new bulldozers during the Second Plan Period. During 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase 13 bulldozers which will be available for use of the ryots in this district also.

Animal Husbandry.

CLINICAL LABORATORIES.

During the year 1956-57, Government have sanctioned the establishment of 5 clinical laboratories at the Headquarters Veterinary Hospitals, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Nellore, Chittoor and Kurnool with a

view to provide increased facilities for diagnosis of disease and the treatment of animals at Hospitals. As these clinical laboratories were not started during the year 1956-57, they are proposed to be started during the current year.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE BREEDING STOCK.

Under this scheme, it is proposed during 1956-57 to distribute, free of cost, 2 breeding bulls both white and buffalo bulls to poor ryots and Panchayat Boards who cannot afford to purchase them and who have some interest in livestock improvement in rural areas in this District. The custodians will have to maintain these bulls as per the instructions of the Department for a period of 3 years or till 180 services are effected whichever is longer after which the bull becomes the property of the custodian. After the stipulated period, the bull will also be eligible for the premium scheme under which Rs. 220/- per annum will be paid to the custodian for effecting a minimum of 60 services. The custodians of these bulls can charge a service fee of Re. 1/8/- per each service. The cost of each bull is Rs. 1000/-.

IMPROVEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT LIVESTOCK FARM, CHINTALADEVI.

The livestock farm, Chintaladevi was previously in the occupation of the criminal settlers and there were buildings for housing cattle and quarters for the staff. Under the reorganisation proposals of Lam and Chintaladevi, the entire Ongole breed was brought here and a farm was started in October, 1954 for the improvement of Ongole breed of cattle. This farm is expected to supply pedigree bulls of Ongole breed and to do research work on Ongoles. During 1957-58, it is proposed to provide quarters to the staff working on

the farm. It has also been proposed to effect the following improvements to the farm.

1. Sinking power drill bore wells.
2. Deepening of Kunta for storing water.
3. Appointment of permanent Mazdoors.
4. Appointment of Agricultural Manager and
5. Construction of store and garage.

· SUPPLY OF WHITE BREEDING BULLS, BUFFALO
BREEDING BULLS, MALE AND FEMALE GOATS,
BOARS AND SOWS, DAIRY COWS AND SHE-
BUFFALOES AND RAMS AND EWES.

With a view to upgrading the local stock, it is proposed to distribute white and buffalo breeding bulls, dairy cows and she-buffaloes, male and female goats, boars and sows and rams and ewes at subsidised rates to the ryots. The number of animals proposed to be distributed during the year 1957-58 is given below .

1. White breeding bulls.	4
2. Buffalo breeding bulls.	4
3. Male goats.	7
4. Female goats.	25
5. Dairy cows.	2
6. She buffaloes.	2
7. Boars.	2
8. Sows.	1
9. Rams.	5
10. Ewes.	17

OPENING OF TOURING BILLETS, MINOR VETE-
RINARY DISPENSARIES AND VETERINARY
DISPENSARIES.

During the year 1956-57, Government sanctioned the opening of one touring billet and one Minor Veterinary Dispensary. In the current year, it is proposed to open 5 more touring billets, 2 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 4 Veterinary Dispensaries in the Andhra region to provide better veterinary aid to the cattle in

rural areas. Of these, one veterinary dispensary will be opened in this District at a place where the local contributions representing 50% of the expenditure are forthcoming.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

The Government of India have sponsored a 'Pilot Project Poultry Development Scheme.' Under this scheme, it is proposed to start 8 poultry extension centres during 1957-58 in Andhra area out of which one will be started in this District. The extension centre will comprise a demonstration unit with a development block attached to it. It is proposed to provide training to private poultry breeders in modern methods of poultry rearing in each of these demonstration units. A defertilisation unit will also be attached to each extension centre for processing village eggs in order to prolong their keeping qualities, especially during the summer months.

SUPPLY OF EXOTIC COCKS, HENS AND EGGS.

There is considerable room for the development of poultry as a subsidiary industry in every village provided improved stocks are made available in adequate numbers. It is therefore proposed to distribute in villages 462 exotic cocks, 462 hens and 4000 eggs during the year 1957-58 in the Andhra region out of which 42 exotic cocks, 42 hens and 360 eggs are proposed to be distributed in this District. Day old chicks will be obtained for this purpose, reared for 4 months and then distributed to the villagers.

DISTRICT AND STATE CATTLE SHOWS.

Out of Rs. 2.0 lakhs provided for this scheme for the Second Plan period, it is proposed to spend Rs. 0.30 lakh during 1957-58 for conducting one State Cattle Show and 11 District Cattle Shows at the rate of one in each District in Andhra area besides 38 one day cattle shows to create enthusiasm among cattle breeders

and to educate the masses in scientific breeding, feeding and management and for better improvement of livestock.

SUPPLY OF POULTRY EQUIPMENT.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute 2 sets of poultry equipment in this District consisting of a poultry house, a chicken coop, an incubator, wire netting for the pen, 2 portable chick runs, trap nest boxes and a brooder costing in all Rs. 1,250/-. An amount of only Rs. 625/- will be collected from the beneficiaries.

SUPPLY OF DAIRY FEMALE STOCK.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute 2 cows to the deserving villagers in this District at subsidised rates with a view to improve the quality of stock. Each cow will cost Rs. 1,000/-.

SUPPLY OF POULTRY.

It is proposed to distribute under this scheme 80 exotic birds to the villagers in this District at subsidised rates. Each bird will cost Rs. 10/-.

SUPPLY OF SHEEP AND GOATS.

The scheme aims at distribution of 7 sheep on subsidy basis in this District.

Forests.

EXTENSION OF CASUARINA PLANTATIONS.

This scheme was taken up to raise casuarina plantations in the coastal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Nellore District with a view to meet the increasing demand for firewood from big towns in the region. During 1957-58, a total amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been provided for this scheme out

of which an amount of Rs. 0.637 lakh has been allotted to Nellore district for raising nurseries, planting casuarina over 228 acres, Chakicherla, Thummalapenta north and Kullurpad series and Kothapatnam coastal series besides maintenance of old plantations.

FOREST REGENERATION.

This scheme was implemented to raise regeneration plots in the Panchayat and Estate Forests taken over by the Department with a view to improve their productive capacity. Denuded open areas in the departmental forests are also taken up for regeneration under this scheme. During 1956-57, regeneration plots were raised over an area of 1616 acres in the Andhra area. The provision made during 1957-58 under this scheme is 1.50 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 0.27 lakh has been allotted to this district and it is proposed to raise 11 plots of 100 acres each in Kavali, Kanigiri, Udyagiri, Podili, Rapur, Venkatagiri and Nellore ranges besides maintenance of old plots.

AFFORESTATION OF DENUDED HILLS INSIDE RESERVED FORESTS.

This scheme envisages raising afforestation plots under contour trenching method of denuded hill slopes inside reserved forests with a view to prevent soil erosion. During 1956-57, an area of 95 acres was planted all over the Andhra region. An amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been provided under this scheme during 1957-58 out of which Rs. 0.005 lakh has been allotted to Nellore District for afforestation of 5 acres of denuded hills in Kavali range including maintenance of old plots.

Fisheries.

INTENSIVE SEED COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to collect fish seed, especially the quick growing type, and stock them in inland waters of the State intensively for increasing

food production. The seed so collected will also be pooled together in nurseries to be dug and transported to the centres of demand by road and rail. It was proposed to appoint special staff to intensify the seed collection work during 1956-57 besides the purchase of vans for transporting the fish seed thus collected to the centres of demand and 50 lakhs of fingerlings were expected to be collected and distributed. But the scheme could not be implemented in full as the season for seed collection was over by the time it was sanctioned. It is therefore proposed to implement the scheme in all its aspects during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.0 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 0.61 lakh has been allotted to Nellore district. 11 lakhs of seed will be collected and distributed in the district during the current year.

SALT SUBSIDY SCHEME.

The scheme aims at supplying salt at subsidised rates to fishermen for curing the surplus catches in the Government fish curing yards under hygienic conditions. The salted fish has been specially catering to the needs of the people in the interior and agency tracts where fresh fish is not available. During fishing seasons, there is generally a glut and the excess supply over demand has to be preserved so as to save the fishermen from uneconomic returns for their catches. There are at present 9 fish curing yards in Andhra region where salt is supplied to fishermen at subsidised rates for curing fish under hygienic conditions. As they are insufficient to cater to the needs of fishermen, it is proposed to open 5 more yards during 1957-58 out of which two will be in Nellore district. An amount of Rs. 0.07 lakh has been allotted for the supply of 2400 maunds of salt at subsidised rates and it is expected that 12000 maunds of fish will be saved from spoilage and cured under hygienic conditions. One Petty Yard Officer and one peon will be appointed for each yard.

Co-operation.

EXPANSION OF RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The scheme aims at reorganisation, strengthening and expansion of rural credit societies in the State on the lines recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey with the ultimate goal of ensuring that every rural family is represented on a cooperative society and that in 15 years, cooperatives should handle 50 per cent of all rural credit business. The main objectives of the scheme are :

- (a) increase in the coverage of villages and rural population to the extent of 86% and 45% respectively by the end of 1960-61;
- (b) organisation of about 500 larger sized primary credit societies, covering wide but compact areas, with larger membership and business turn-over, State partnership and paid management;
- (c) progressive increase in the issue of short term and medium term loans to agriculturists; and
- (d) effective linking of credit with marketing.

This scheme was implemented during 1956-57 by strengthening the departmental staff at various levels and for providing financial assistance to Central Co-operative Banks and the larger-sized societies towards maintenance of trained personnel for supervision and management etc. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the year 1957-58. The programme for the current year in this district includes the establishment of 9 larger-sized primary credit societies and 1 rural bank, besides the activation of the existing smaller societies. Wherever necessary, smaller-sized societies will also be organised. The objective is to cover, by the end of 1957-58, 920 villages and a rural population of 3.40 lakhs by these primary credit insti-

tutions. Consistent with the programmes for increased agricultural production, it is also proposed to step up short term and medium term production finance in the district to the extent of Rs. 45.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs respectively during the year.

In order to ensure effective supervision over co-operative societies in the context of the expansion programme envisaged, it is proposed to employ one Senior Inspector and one Junior Inspector in each of the two existing Deputy Registrar's circles at Nellore. One Senior Inspector will also be employed to work as Secretary of the rural bank proposed to be started during 1957-58 in this district and the entire cost will be borne by the Government. The full cost of the managerial staff of all the larger-sized societies proposed to be established during the year will be subsidised by the Government besides 3/4ths cost of the staff of the 5 societies established during 1956-57.

LONG TERM LOANS THROUGH LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

Under this scheme, long-term loans repayable in 20 years will be issued through the primary land mortgage banks for facilitating permanent improvements to land, provision of irrigation facilities, reclamation etc. With the various irrigation projects under execution, large tracts of land are steadily being brought under cultivation year after year. This large programme of land development and extensive and intensive farming need considerable long-term finance and the most suitable institutional arrangements for the provision of such finance would be through co-operative Land Mortgage Banks. This scheme was implemented in 1956-57 and during the current year, long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 5.50 lakhs will be issued in this district. To cope with the increased work, two Supervisors for the Primary Land Mortgage Banks are proposed to be employed in the District.

EDUCATION OF MEMBERS AND OFFICE BEARERS OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

This is a new scheme which envisages the training of members of rural credit societies for 2 or 3 days, panchayatdars for about one week and presidents and secretaries and paid employees of societies for 5 to 6 weeks in the principles and practice of cooperation, management of institutions, maintenance of accounts etc.

During 1957-58, the scheme is proposed to be implemented all over the State. Staff comprising of one cooperative Sub-Registrar and one Senior Inspector for each of the 23 Deputy Registrar's circles and one Deputy Registrar for State Cooperative Union has been provided for. It is proposed to impart training to 300 members, office-bearers and paid employees of Cooperative Societies in the district during the year.

RESEARCH, SURVEY AND STATISTICS.

The scheme aims at organising a separate wing in the cooperative department to study the benefits derived by the public or drawbacks experienced in connection with the implementation of several schemes through the Cooperative Department, to formulate policies and to devise remedial measures to overcome the drawbacks, if any. This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the year 1957-58, by the appointment of one Cooperative Sub-Registrar, one Senior Inspector, one Junior Inspector, one Typist and two Peons at the Headquarters for direction, control and reviewing the work of field staff etc., and one Senior Inspector each in the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh for conducting surveys, collecting statistics etc.

STATE COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, it is proposed to institute a "State Cooperative Development Fund" complementary to the "National Cooperative Develop-

ment Fund" to be constituted by the Government of India. The object of the fund is to provide financial assistance to cooperative societies engaged in activities for the promotion of agriculture and other ancillary activities such as marketing, processing etc. The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad have constituted this fund with an initial contribution of 2 lakhs. As this provision will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the enlarged State of Andhra Pradesh, it is proposed to enhance this provision by another one lakh during 1957-58. The financial assistance under this fund will be available to the Cooperative Societies of this district also.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT (RELIEF AND GUARANTEE) FUND.

On the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, it is proposed to institute a "State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund complementary to the "National Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund, proposed to be constituted by the Government of India. The object of the fund is to give relief to cooperative credit societies to meet losses incurred by them by writing off bad debts etc. The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad have created the fund with an initial contribution of Rs. 150 lakhs. It is proposed to enhance the provision by another Rs. 150 lakhs during 1957-58 to meet the requirements of the enlarged State of Andhra Pradesh. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the cooperative societies of this district also.

LABOUR CONTRACT AND FOREST CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

This is a new scheme proposed to be started during 1957-58. The scheme envisages the provision of employment to rural agricultural labourers by organising new labour contract and forest coupe contract cooperative societies with State aid. The Societies so organised will undertake contract works and execute

them with the help of the members, pay them fair wages and provide them with continuous employment as far as possible. It is proposed to give to these Societies, interest free loans towards working capital and grants towards establishment or management expenses.

During 1957-58, one Labour Contract Society is proposed to be organised or revived in this District by providing financial assistance. About 50 labourers are expected to join the Society and secure steady employment. An interest free loan of Rs. 2,000/- will be given to the society besides cash subsidies of Rs. 60/- per month to maintain a maistry to supervise the contract works, and Rs. 45/- per month to maintain a clerk to write up the accounts.

Warehousing and Marketing.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING

The scheme which is, in essence, part of the integrated scheme of rural credit recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, aims at the development of agricultural marketing through co-operative societies on an enlarged scale by:—

- (i) the issue of loans against agricultural produce in an increasing measure;
- (ii) the construction of godowns and provision of warehousing facilities at all important mandi centres and in central villages;
- (iii) assisting the marketing cooperatives to put up processing plants with State assistance; and
- (iv) providing financial help to societies to employ trained personnel to manage the affairs.

The scheme contemplates close coordination between the agricultural credit cooperatives on the one

hand and marketing cooperatives on the other and imposes an obligation on the part of the members of credit cooperatives to market their surplus produce through the marketing society. It equally envisages collaboration between marketing cooperatives and the State Warehousing Corporation proposed to be set up under the integrated scheme of rural credit.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to organise a State Marketing Society besides strengthening 40 marketing societies spread over all the eleven districts in Andhra region with State participation to an extent of Rs. 4 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 10,000 on an average per society. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be contributed towards the share capital of the district and apex marketing societies.

Short-term marketing finance to the tune of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be made available to producers of this district to enable them to hold up their produce for better market.

STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

Several Committees and Commissions including the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, the Marketing Subcommittee, the Agricultural Finance Subcommittee, the Co-operative Planning Committee, the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and finally the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee have all emphasised the need to promote warehousing in the country. In the absence of warehouse receipts which could serve as collateral for the promissory notes of the borrowing banks, it has not been possible for the Reserve Bank to extend assistance to the Cooperative and Scheduled Banks under section 17 of the Reserve Bank Act for financing marketing operations. Warehousing will provide an important institutional link between the activities of credit and non-credit societies. The Government of India have therefore proposed to establish a Central Warehousing Corporation and complementary to it, the States are required to establish State Warehousing

Corporations. These corporations will function under the direction of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to have a total capital of Rs. 10 crores of which the Central Government through the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board may subscribe Rs. 4 crores and the rest may be subscribed by the State Bank of India, Scheduled Banks, Co-operative Institutions, etc. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to set up large-sized Warehouses at about 100 important centres. Warehouse receipts will be treated as negotiable instruments on the security of which Banking Institutions can provide credit to those who deposit agricultural produce in warehouses. In order to set up a State Warehousing Corporation a token provision of Rs. 100/- was made during the year 1956-57, but the proposal could not be pushed through, due to the formation of Andhra Pradesh. It is proposed to bring the Corporation into existence during 1957-58 with an initial share capital of Rs. 15 lakhs. Share Capital to an extent of Rs. 7.50 lakhs will be subscribed by the Central Warehousing Corporation while the balance will be met by the State Government by obtaining a loan from the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. The corporation will undertake to promote warehousing facilities in this district also.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

Community Development is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance upon the community's initiative. The movement under Community Development which was started in October, 1952 has come to stay as the best method of tackling the problem of rural welfare. The phenomenal success of the movement during the First Plan has made it a permanent feature of the country's economic development with special emphasis on rural development. By the end of

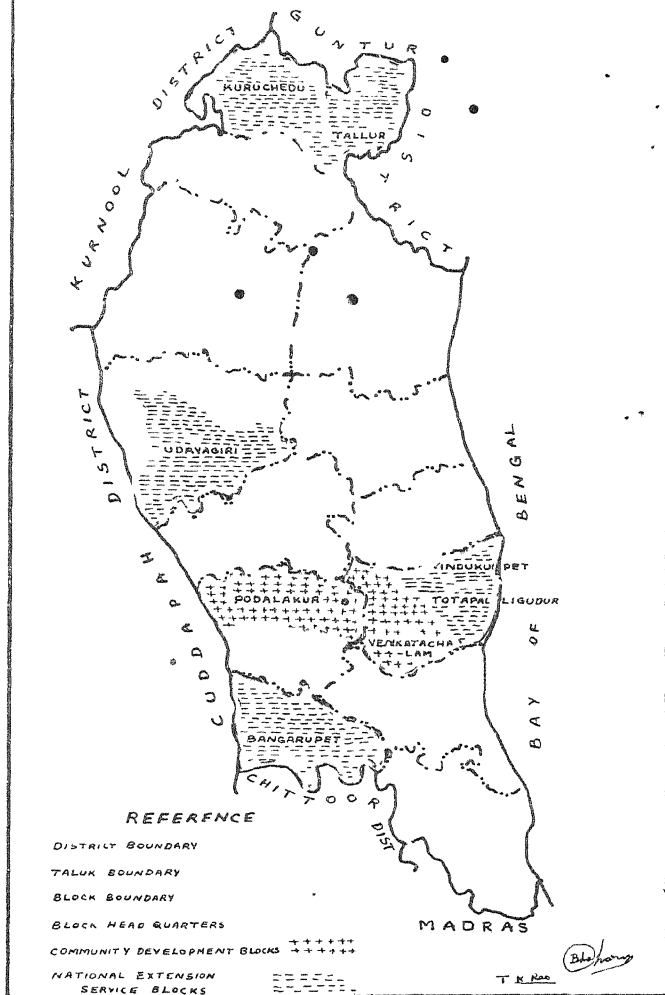
March 1957, there were 6 blocks in the district comprising of 4 N.E.S. Blocks and 2 C.D. Blocks covering an area of 1,427.00 Sq. miles and a population of 3,30,820 spread over 290 villages. During 1957-58, 4 more N.E.S. Blocks will be inaugurated thus making the total number of blocks in the District as 10.

These blocks could assist the success of the Second Five Year Plan by educating the people about the plan and their responsibilities towards its success.

A map showing the blocks in the district as on 1-4-57 is appended.

NELLORE DISTRICT MAP

SHOWING
THE AREAS UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEME AS IN 1-4-1957



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

• **Multipurpose Project.** •

NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT.

The Nagarjunasagar Project, one of India's major river valley projects was started in December 1955 as a joint venture of the erstwhile Hyderabad and Andhra States. The scheme as sponsored envisages the construction of a dam at Nandikonda with two canals one on each side to irrigate an area of 18.59 lakh acres in Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore Districts on the right side and on the left side 7.95 lakh acres in Nalgonda and Warangal districts, 4.24 lakh acres in Krishna delta and 3.25 lakh acres in the existing Krishna Delta. The total extent thus benefited will be 34.03 lakh acres. During the year 1956-57, an amount of Rs. 397 lakhs was spent for the work connected with the dam and the canals and in 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 650 lakhs has been provided to continue the work on this project.

Major and Medium Irrigation.

RALLAPAD PROJECT.

The Rallapad project stage II consists of the construction of a reservoir across Manneru river about 20 miles below the existing Mopadu Reservoir with a right side canal and other component works. The storage capacity of this reservoir was fixed at 3600 M.cft. in the proposals originally suggested, but this was subsequently reduced to 1500 M.cft. This modified scheme was sanctioned in November, 1950 and the work on this project was started only during 1952-53. The progress on the work during 1952-53 and 1953-54 was very little due to restriction of allotment of grants. After formation of Andhra State, the progress on the project was reviewed and instructions were issued to take up the construction of the Regulator-cum-bridge at river margin and to abandon the construction of the spill way and excavation of diversion channel in view of the savings both in cost and maintenance. The work has been physically completed except for some

minor items such as fixing hand railings, talus, parapet wall, abutments etc. Shutters will be installed as soon as they are manufactured and supplied. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 2.27 lakhs has been allotted to complete the work on this project.

NAKKALAGANDI RESERVOIR.

This scheme comprises of a reservoir across Uppuvagu, a minor tributary of Pillaperu river falling into the Manneru, with an earthen dam 1045 ft long and a channel on the right flank 5 miles 3 furlongs long to irrigate the new and existing ayacuts. The work has been completed in all respects and brought to beneficial use. An amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh is anticipated during the current year by certain credit adjustments.

Power

MACHILUND HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

Under this scheme three generating units of 17,000 h.p. capacity each have been commissioned and some preliminary work in respect of the installation of the 4th, 5th and 6th generating sets was also done. During the current year 1957-58, erection of the 4th, 5th and 6th units will be under progress. The 4th and 5th units are expected to be commissioned by about September, 1958, and December, 1958 respectively. The 6th unit is expected to be commissioned by about March, 1959. An amount of Rs. 121.64 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during the current year of which Rs. 250 lakhs will be the share of this District.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

In 1956-57, 198 villages were electrified in Andhra region. It is proposed to electrify another 206 villages during the current year of which 15 will be in this District.

Major and Medium Industries.

EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT CERAMIC FACTORY, GUDUR.

Clays suitable for the manufacture of pottery, toys, ceramicware etc., are available in the various parts of the State and their utilisation to the extent possible on a large scale is yet to be undertaken even though there is at present the Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur, which is confined only to production of crockeries and sanitary ware. The Government Ceramic Factory has therefore been proposed to be expanded during the plan period at a total capital cost of Rs. 12.60 lakhs in order to exploit the available resources of clay and to ensure the stability of the factory. It has also been proposed to undertake the manufacture of high tension and low tension electrical insulators, as additional lines of production to meet the requirements of electrical projects, to be undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan. Construction of additional buildings has been completed and most of the items of equipment including the Tunnel Kiln has also been purchased. A sum of Rs. 4.27 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 for the expansion of the factory. The erection of Tunnel Kiln will be taken up in the coming few months. The full production is expected early in 1958.

Village and Small Scale Industries.

SCHEME FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SCIENTIFIC GLASS APPARATUS AT GUDUR.

A unit engaged for the manufacture of scientific glass apparatus was established in the premises of the Government Ceramic Institute, Gudur. Some of the machinery and equipment required for the Centre has been purchased and orders have been placed for the remaining equipment and machinery and they are being received. There was some difficulty in filling up the posts of Master Table Blower and Neon Signs As-

sistant as suitable candidates could not be secured but those posts have since been filled and the first batch of trainees has commenced training. Ten candidates will be trained in this institute during 1957-58 and each will be paid a stipend of Rs. 25/- per mensem during the period of training. After completion of their training, the trainees will be encouraged to set up small workshops for the manufacture of scientific glassware. These products are expected to have a ready market in the schools and colleges.

PRODUCTION-CUM-TRAINING CENTRES IN BLACKSMITHY.

A service centre was established in a rented building during 1956-57 at Nellore with a view to impart training to established blacksmiths in the repair and manufacture of improved agricultural implements, tools etc. This centre was designed to impart training to 12 established blacksmiths. During the year 1957-58, a batch of 12 candidates will be trained at this centre for a period of 11 months and a stipend of Rs. 30/- per month will be paid to each trainee. A permanent building will also be constructed for the location of the Centre.

PRODUCTION-CUM-TRAINING CENTRE IN CARPENTRY.

Under this scheme, a production-cum-training centre was established in a rented building at Nellore during 1956-57 to impart training to 12 trainees in the use of improved tools and in the manufacture of quality furniture on improved lines for a period of 11 months. During the current year, another batch of 12 trainees will be trained at this centre. Each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 30/- per month during the period of training. A permanent building will also be constructed for the location of the centre.

PRODUCTION-CUM-TRAINING CENTRE FOR ENAMELWARE AT GUDUR.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish a production-cum-training centre for enamelware at Gudur to train 6 artisans. An amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been provided for this scheme.

MANUFACTURE OF FRACTIONAL H.P. MOTORS AND RADIO TRANSFORMERS AT NELLORE.

Fractional H.P. Motors are required for the manufacture of scientific apparatus and workshop machines. They are also used for operating domestic pumpsets, compressors, electric fans, automobile starters, sewing machines, washing machines, 16 mm. film projectors etc. It is, therefore, proposed to manufacture about 3000 fractional H.P. Motors and also about 5000 radio transformers and chokes per year. For this purpose, a manufacturing unit will be established at Nellore. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme but production is expected only in 1958-59.

MANUFACTURE OF RADIO SPARE PARTS AND RECEIVERS AT NELLORE.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to set up another manufacturing unit at Nellore for the production of Radio spare parts and receivers and mica and ceramic capacitors. A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been made for this scheme during the current year, but production is expected only during 1958-59.

MANUFACTURE OF 16 M.M. FILM PROJECTORS AT NELLORE.

There is a great demand for 16 m.m. film projectors for Health propaganda and for social education purposes. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a third unit at Nellore for the manufacture of 16 m.m. film projectors. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for making preliminary arrangements to implement the scheme during 1957-58.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES—LOANS UNDER THE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT.

Under the State Aid to Industries Act, it is proposed to grant loans to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs for the promotion of small scale and cottage industries in the Andhra region. The loans will be sanctioned and disbursed at the State level. The industrialists of this district are also eligible for loans under this scheme.

STRENGTHENING THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

To cope up with the increased work in connection with the development of small scale industries, it is proposed to strengthen Headquarters staff of the Director of Industries and Commerce and the District Executive staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.18 lakhs during 1957-58. The executive staff of this district will also be strengthened for the effective implementation of the various schemes.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—LOANS TO VILLAGE ARTISANS.

With a view to assist the artisans engaged in the various cottage industries, it is proposed to disburse Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1957-58 by way of loans in Andhra region. A sum of Rs. 8,000 will be granted as loans to the artisans of this district during the current year.

MANUFACTURE OF SMALL GAUGED INSULATED COPPER WIRES AT NELLORE.

Small gauged insulated copper wires are necessary for the manufacture and repair of fractional H.P. Motors, radio transformers and receivers etc. It is, therefore, proposed to manufacture 25,000 lbs. of finished copper wire per year in the centre to be established at Nellore. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the current year's programme under this scheme.

PRODUCTION-CUM-TRAINING CENTRES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BAMBOO AND RATTAN BASKET MAKING.

There are a number of artisans depending on basket making in the State and bamboo is grown in abundance in the forests of the State. As the existing workers engaged in the industry are not aware of the latest and improved methods of making articles including lacquer ware, a production-cum-training centre was started at Nellore to train artisans in the production of improved bamboo articles, bamboo lacquer ware and other basketware. This centre will be continued and 10 candidates will be trained during the current year. Each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 15/- per mensem. A sum of Rs. 2,600/- has been provided for this scheme during 1957-58.

SHARE CAPITAL AND WORKING CAPITAL LOANS TO PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to advance loans to weavers to enable them to take shares in the Weavers Societies and become members. During 1956-57, 5,000 weavers were brought into the Co-operative fold with such assistance and 256.82 lakh yards of cloth was produced by the co-operatives. During the current year, 5,000 weavers will be admitted into the co-operative societies and 276 lakh yards of cloth is expected to be produced. It is also proposed to grant loans towards working capital of societies. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 1.59 lakhs will be advanced as loans to 600 weavers of this district.

EXPANSION OF MARKETING ORGANISATION OF THE ANDHRA HANDLOOM WEAVERS SOCIETY.

This scheme aims at strengthening the marketing organisation of the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. Due to the various measures proposed to be taken for the development of handloom industry,

considerable increase in production of handloom cloth is expected and to market their cloth, effective and dependable marketing organisation is necessary. During the year 1956-57, 13 sales depots and emporia were opened, one mobile van was purchased and two Regional Marketing Officers were appointed. During the year 1957-58, another 13 depôts and emporia are proposed to be opened. One mobile van will be acquired and one Regional Marketing Officer will be appointed. Of the 13 sales depôts and emporia, two will be opened in this district.

IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNIQUES.

It is essential to increase the technical efficiency of the handloom industry to produce finer varieties of cloth with better and popular designs to compete with the mill industry and to cater to the changing tastes of the public. Towards this end, it is proposed to supply 180 standard reeds, 36 devices to regulate picks, 12 warping machines, 108 frame and pedal looms and 120 dobies to the weavers of this district during the current year.

REBATE ON SALE OF HANDLOOM CLOTH.

To stimulate the sale of handloom cloth, a rebate of 6 paise per rupee is allowed on the sale of handloom cloth by the depôts of the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society and other agencies dealing exclusively in handloom cloth. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The rebate will be given on the sales effected in this District also.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DYE FACTORIES.

To ensure uniform shades and good finish and to economise expenditure in the process of dyeing it is proposed to remodel the existing dye factory at Nellore during the year 1957-58.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.

The main object of this scheme is to ensure that village industries consolidate their position, improve their technique and thereby increase total production. The scheme also makes a substantial contribution to the problem of unemployment among village artisans. A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1957-58. The programme during the current year includes development of important village industries like tanning and leather industry, hand-pounding of rice, khadi, toy making, basket making etc., on co-operative lines. The benefits under this scheme will be available for this district also.

PALM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT.

The scheme aims at the amelioration of ex-tappers by providing them with opportunities for alternative employment such as tapping of neera, manufacture of jaggery and other palm products. Under this scheme, training will be given to ex-tappers in refined methods of jaggery manufacture. It is also proposed to run production-cum-training centres, and Neera Bhavans on commercial lines. During the year 1957-58, 2,500 licences for tapping are proposed to be issued and 895 tons of palm jaggery produced in the district besides distributing palm seeds.

Roads

STATE ROADS — SPILL OVER WORKS.

An amount of Rs. 0.181 lakh has been provided in the Plan for 1957-58 for the following works:—

S. No.	Name of the work.	Provision during 1957-58 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Construction of a bridge at Mile 36/5-6 of Nellore-Bombay road.	0.001
2.	Construction of 4 miles of Gudur Chitvel road.	0.020
3.	Construction of Kavali Udayagiri road 41/7 to 49/6.	0.160

STATE ROADS — NEW WORKS.

During the current year, an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided for the following works:—

S. No.	Name of the work.	Provision during 1957-58 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Forming Rapur Chitvel road from Mile 3/3 to 5/0.	0.50
2.	Construction of bridges at Mile 0/4, 0/7 and 6/5 of Degapudi Saldapam road	0.25
3.	Extension of road from Sitaramachalam to Porumala in Cuddapah District (Nellore Dist. portion) Miles 3.	0.20
4.	Electrifying Degapudi Saldapam road Mile 0/0 to 1/6.	0.20

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS TAKEN OVER BY CC / ENH. D.T.

The District Boards were not able to maintain the public roads to the required standard due to their weak financial position. It was therefore decided to take over a large number of major District roads to the Government. During 1953-57, the Government took over 10/0 to 16/6 and Nellore Podili 0/0 to 3/5 were ordered to be taken over by the Government. During the current year Podili 0/0 to 11/0 and Kovvur Mudavarthi road 0/0 to 11/1 are proposed to be taken over. Towards the maintenance of all these roads an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been provided in the current year's Plan.

AVENUES.

It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh on the development of avenues in Nellore District.

OTHER ROADS — SPILL OVER WORKS.

Under this scheme, the District Board of Nellore will be given a grant of Rs. 0.1,417 lakh for completion of the incomplete P.W.R.D. Works.

ROADS IN VILLAGE PLANS.

During the current year, an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been provided in the Plan, to be distributed as block grant to the districts for provision of new village and inter-village roads, construction of culverts, bridges etc. The selection of works would depend upon the availability of matching contribution from the beneficiaries consistent with the essential needs. Out of the provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1.165 lakhs has been earmarked for Nellore District.

OTHER ROADS (NEW WORKS).

Under this scheme, grants will be given to the District Boards for taking up new works coming under P.W.R.D. Scheme, the District Boards and the beneficiaries contributing an equal amount. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for Andhra area for this scheme during 1957-58, out of which an amount of Rs. 0.2 lakh has been allotted to this District for completing formation of incomplete portions of Nellore Ganga Road 19/3 to 20/7 O.D.R. 45.

Education

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Towards the development of Primary Education in Andhra area an amount of Rs. 23.734 lakhs has been provided in the plan for 1957-58 of which Rs. 2.913 lakhs has been earmarked for providing equipment to Elementary Schools (Rs. 0.50 lakh), Junior Basic Schools (Rs. 1.024 lakhs), and other Primary Schools (Rs. 1.389 lakhs) in the various districts of Andhra area. Out of

the balance provision of Rs 20.821 lakhs Rs. 3.604 lakhs will be utilised in this District for the following:

Name of the Programme	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Continuance of 5 Primary Schools opened during 1956-57 and the additional staff employed	0 050
2 Continuance of 17 additional sections opened during 1956-57	0 060
3 Opening of 17 Junior Basic Schools and appointment of additional teachers.	0 542
4 Opening of 8 Primary Schools and appointment of additional teachers	0 310
5 Opening of 4 Middle Schools and 19 additional sections.	0 261
6 Conversion of 53 Primary Schools into Basic schools and supply of craft equipment	0 121
7 Continuance of the Aided Schools taken Dt Board During 1956-57	2 000
8 Provision of buildings and Play grounds	0 260
Total	<u>3 604</u>

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

An amount of Rs 13 832 lakhs has been provided during the year 1957-58 for the development of Secondary Education in Andhra area of which a sum of Rs. 2 55 lakhs has been earmarked to provide buildings and playgrounds (Rs 0 50 lakh) and furniture and equipment (Rs 2 05 lakhs) to the Secondary Schools in the State. Of the balance provision of Rs. 11.282 lakhs, Rs. 1 080 lakhs will be utilised in this district for the following

	Name of the Programme	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Construction of 1 High School and 13 additional sections opened during 1956-57	0 100
2	Opening of 4 additional sections	0 020
3	Conversion of 3 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools	0 960
Total.		1 080

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (Non-University)

The Plan for 1957-58 contains a provision of Rs 7 63 lakhs for the development of Technical and Vocational Education in the Andhra area of which an amount of Rs 0 51 lakh will be spent for conversion of Elementary Grade Training Sections into Secondary Grade Training Sections in the Non-Basic Training Schools (Rs 0 21 lakh) and to provide furniture and equipment to Basic Training Schools (Rs 0 30 lakh). Of the balance provision of Rs 7.17 lakhs, a sum of Rs 0 125 lakh will be spent in this district for providing play ground to the Basic Training School at Pallegadu in Nellore District.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

An amount of Rs. 16.763 lakhs has been provided during the current year for the development of University education in the Andhra area out of which a sum of Rs. 1.763 lakhs will be utilised for introducing Pre-University and additional courses and for providing furniture and equipment in the Colleges (both Government and Private). Of this, some amount will be spent for the Colleges in this District.

HIGHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 19.637 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 for the development of training and higher professional colleges in Andhra area out of which an amount of Rs. 0.160 lakh will be utilised to provide facilities for citizenship training in the colleges situated in the various districts. Rs. 0.150 lakh for appointing additional staff in the 3 Government Training Colleges at Nellore, Rajahmundry and Kurnool and Rs. 0.480 lakh to continue the Government Training College, Nellore. A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has also been provided for the buildings to the Government Training College, Nellore.

SOCIAL EDUCATION.

An amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been provided for the development of Social Education in Andhra area during the current year, of which Rs. 0.50 lakh will be utilised as grant-in-aid to Private Libraries and to improve Regional and District Libraries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An amount of Rs. 10.706 lakhs has been earmarked during the current year out of which Rs. 8.576 lakhs will be utilised for the following schemes to be implemented in all the districts, of Andhra area:

Name of the Scheme	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Continuance of the N.C.C. and A.C.C. Units opened during 1956-57.	4.810
2. Opening of new N.C.C. and A.C.C. Units.	0.910
3. Conversion of 42 Junior Deputy Inspectors' posts into Senior Deputy Inspectors.	0.140
4. Provision of additional staff in the office of the D.L.Cs and the Inspectresses of Girls Schools.	0.366
5. Improvement of Scouting and Guiding.	1.800
6. Conduct of Seminars and Refresher courses	0.220
7. Propagation of Hindi.	0.330
Total:	
8.576	

EXPANSION OF TRAINING FACILITIES FOR SKILLED CRAFTSMEN UNDER LABOUR MINISTRY'S SCHEME

Under this scheme it is proposed to develop the existing 3 Industrial Training Institutes and add two more Institutes in Andhra area for which an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided towards the State Government's 40% share for 1957-58. Of the two new Institutes one will be located in this District at Nellore at a cost of Rs. 1.750 lakhs.

MINING INSTITUTE, GUDUR

It is proposed to start a Mining Institute at Gudur under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India for which an amount of Rs. 0.743 lakh has been provided towards the cost of State share.

Medical

TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL COMPOUNDERS.

This scheme envisages training of 99 compounders in the 11 training centres at the District Headquarters Hospitals, K.G. Hospital and Government Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam to meet the requirements of Primary Health Centres and other Medical Institutions, for which a provision of Rs. 0.24 lakh has been made. In Nellore District 9 compounders will be trained in the Headquarters Hospital, Nellore.

TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL NURSES.

The shortage of nurses is very acute in the State. With the increase of medical facilities in the State during the Second Plan period, it is envisaged that at least 475 additional nurses would be required. It was therefore proposed to admit 95 pupil nurses every year in the four year course. The second batch of 95 candidates will be admitted for training during the year 1957-58. Of these 22 will be admitted for training in the Headquarters Hospital, Nellore.

IMPROVEMENTS TO DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS HOSPITALS.

The present bed strength of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore is 142 and more than 200 patients are being admitted and treated daily by utilising all the verandahs of the various wards for the additional patients. The accommodation thus provided would be fairly convenient for 180 patients. For the rest, the accommodation is cramped and yet admissions of patients above 180 have become unavoidable. The average No. of in and out patients treated in the hospital for the 3 years from 1952 has been as follows:—

Year	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1952	180	322
1953	220	415
1954	198	529

It is therefore proposed to increase the bed strength from 142 to 180 by providing additional equipment and additional staff.

IMPROVEMENTS TO TALUK HEADQUARTERS HOSPITALS.

A sum of Rs. 1.36 lakhs has been provided for effecting improvements to taluk headquarters hospitals during 1957-58. Under this scheme, the bed strength of the Government Hospital, Gudur in Nellore District will be increased from 18 to 30 and additional staff appointed.

PROVINCIALISATION OF L.F. INSTITUTIONS.

In pursuance of the policy of Government to provincialise all the L.F. Medical Institutions situated in the Taluk Headquarters with a view to improve medical facilities, 8 institutions were provincialised during 1956-57. During 1957-58, it is proposed to provincialise the L.F. Dispensary at Sulurpet in Nellore District.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

Under this scheme, 4 T.B. Clinics were opened during 1956-57. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided to open 3 more T.B. Clinics and to maintain the Clinics opened last year. Of these, one will be opened at Nellore. The Government of India will provide X-ray equipment for each clinic.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

The scheme envisages the establishment of Primary Health Centres in N.E.S. Block areas to cater to the needs of rural population with the assistance of Government of India and UNICEF. The UNICEF will provide 1 jeep for each Centre in addition to the drugs,

diet etc., and the Government of India will bear the cost of construction of buildings at the rate of Rs. 30,000 for each centre. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to establish 20 Primary Health Centres for which an amount of Rs. 9.12 lakhs has been provided. Of these two will be opened in Thalapalligudur and Tallur block of Nellore District.

OPENING OF A DENTAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL CLINICS.

Under this scheme during 1957-58, it is proposed to establish 3 Dental Clinics at District Headquarters Hospitals in Andhra area. Of these one will be established at the Headquarters Hospital, Nellore.

TUBERCULOSIS ISOLATION BEDS.

It has become necessary to establish Isolation beds to combat the tuberculosis disease. During the year 1953-57, 75 isolation beds for T.B. patients were established with the assistance of the Centre. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 1.88 lakhs has been provided to establish another 140 isolation beds. Of these 40 beds will be established in the Welfare Fund T.B. Hospital, Nellore.

Public Health

EXTENSION OF MALARIA BUREAU.

During the year 1956-57, it was proposed to establish 2 National Malaria Control Units in Andhra area. But due to late sanction, they could not be started. It is therefore proposed to establish one of these units during the current year in Nellore District besides 6 sub-units, at a cost of Rs. 1,23,800/-.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA & PUBLICITY.

An amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been provided under this scheme during the current year to establish a

Central Health Education Bureau in the Office of the D.P.H. to educate the masses on health measures and towards the cost of 12 jeeps and 2 Epidemic Vans to be provided to the District Health Officers. Of this, an amount of Rs. 5,300/- is allotted to Nellore District towards the cost of one jeep.

TRAINING OF DAIS.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to train 1800 dais during the Second Plan period with the UNICEF assistance by way of teaching sets, bicycles and dais kits, the State Government contributing cash rewards at the rate of Rs. 10/- for the dais for 6 months. The training will enable the country Midwives (dais) practising traditionally midwifery to pursue their profession adopting aseptic methods in the conduct of labour, for the overall improvement of domiciliary Midwifery in rural areas. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to train 60 dais in Nellore District at Kallur Centre at a cost of Rs. 10,000/-.

NATIONAL FILARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME

Under this scheme, 2 survey units and 1 Filaria Control Unit were established in 1955. These 2 survey units functioned upto 30-9-1956 and the control unit is being continued. During the current year, it is proposed to establish 4 additional control units besides continuing the existing unit in Andhra area. Of these 1 will be established in Nellore District at a cost of Rs. 81,440/-.

Housing.

RURAL HOUSING

Improvement of housing conditions in rural areas is a task of enormous dimensions. It has to be viewed not as an isolated objective, but as a part of the larger scheme of rural reconstruction. Rural Housing Programme has therefore been given due importance in

the Second Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 7.13 lakhs has been provided for the construction of 170 houses in Andhra region. Under this scheme, long-term loans will be granted to members of Rural Housing Cooperatives for construction of dwelling houses. A beginning was made in the year 1956-57 to construct 25 houses towards which loans to the extent of Rs. 0.75 lakh were disbursed. During 1957-58, it is proposed to grant long-term loans the extent of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the construction of 140 houses in the rural areas of Andhra region. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 will be disbursed in this district to construct 28 houses.

URBAN HOUSING BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The heavy shifts of population from rural areas on account of lack of adequate opportunities for employment in the villages and the growth of industries and business in towns with the attraction of relatively high wages besides increase in population has created an acute shortage in urban houses. To relieve this shortage, a scheme to build 1,120 houses in the urban areas of Andhra region has been drawn up and included in the Second Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, long-term loans will be issued to members of co-operative building societies for the construction of dwelling houses. During 1957-58, it is proposed to construct 40 houses in this district by granting loans to the extent of Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME FOR LABOUR.

This scheme envisages the construction of tenements for industrial workers with the financial assistance in the shape of loans and subsidies from the Government of India. Two types of houses are built under this scheme viz., single-room tenements at a cost of Rs. 3,300/- each and double-room tenements at a cost of Rs. 3,550/- each which includes the cost of land and its development but excludes the provision for external services for amenities like water supply, sani-

tary and electrical fittings etc. The cost of these external services will be borne by the State Government. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to construct 500 tenements under this scheme in important industrial centres of Andhra region for which a sum of Rs. 5.24 lakhs has been provided. Of these, 50 quarters will be constructed at Gudur for allotment to industrial workers during the current year.

Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

Under this scheme, scholarships will be granted to students belonging to the scheduled castes studying in elementary, higher elementary and high schools. During the year 1957-58, 270 additional scholarships will be granted to poor and needy Harijan students studying below matriculation stage in Andhra region for which a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been made. The scholarships will be available to the deserving harijan students of this district also.

GOVERNMENT HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

Government are maintaining separate hostels for the benefit of Harijans. There were 23 such hostels in the Andhra region at the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan. During 1957-58, a new Government Hostel for college students was started at Anantapur besides increasing the strength of the Harijan boys Hostel at Visakhapatnam. As more and more Harijans are seeking admission into the Government hostels, it is proposed during 1957-58 either to increase the strength in the existing Government Hostels or to start a new Government Hostel in Nellore District for which a sum of Rs. 7,000/- has been provided.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL & SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A number of Social Welfare Schools and subsidised hostels in Andhra region are located at present in rented buildings. It is, therefore, proposed under this scheme to construct pucca buildings for Government schools and for private hostels run for the benefit of Harijans at the rate of one building for social welfare school or hostel in each district during 1957-58 for which a sum of Rs. 72,000 has been provided. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been allotted to this district.

PROVISION OF SANITARY AMENITIES.

Generally, the localities in which the Harijans live are insanitary. In order to create healthy surroundings in Harijan colonies, it is necessary to provide sanitary amenities like wells, pathways, latrines, bath-rooms, etc. An amount of Rs. 1.47 lakhs has therefore been provided under this scheme for the construction of 70 wells during the year 1957-58. Of this, a sum of Rs. 20,000 will be spent in this district to construct 5 wells.

ACQUISITION OF HOUSE-SITES.

During the First Five Year Plan, Government have provided about 41,900 house sites free of cost to Harijans and other eligible communities in Andhra region. In 1956-57 also, a sum of Rs. 6.11 lakhs has been spent for the provision of house sites to Harijans. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 3.53 lakhs has been provided for this scheme to acquire house sites and grant them free of cost to Harijans and other eligible communities of which an amount of Rs. 32,000 has been allotted to this district.

PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY.

The problem of untouchability can be tackled effectively by propaganda and publicity. For this purpose, prizes will be awarded for best dramas and ballads on

untouchability and subsidies will be given for performances and magazines. Suitable posters and pamphlets are also proposed to be printed and exhibited widely in rural areas where untouchability is still prevalent. Harijan day celebrations, intercaste dinners and melas will also be conducted. A sum of Rs. 8,600 has been provided for the implementation of the scheme in this district during the current year.

AID TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

There are some voluntary organisations like Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Guild of Services, Red Cross etc., interested in the uplift of Harijans and in the eradication of untouchability. During 1957-58, it is proposed to grant a sum of Rs. 67,000/- to Harijan Sevak Sangh (Andhra Branch) and a sum of Rs. 33,000/- to other voluntary organisations. The Harijans of this district will also be benefited by the activities of these voluntary organisations. Two pracharaks have been appointed by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in Nellore district under this scheme.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR HARIJANS.

Harijans are so poor that even provision of house sites has not enabled them to construct houses of their own. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to provide financial assistance to Harijans and backward classes families for the construction of houses on the sites acquired by Government and allotted to them or on vacant village sites available. The cost of construction of each house will be limited to Rs. 750/- of which the Government will give a subsidy of Rs. 250/- and an interest free loan of Rs. 250/-. The loan is recoverable in 25 equal instalments of Rs. 10/- each. The beneficiary should contribute a sum of Rs. 250/- by way of material and labour and construct the house according to the type design approved by the Collector of the district. 10% of the programmed houses will be reserved for backward classes with a view to provide an incentive for these communities to mix with the Harijans.

During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided for constructing 50 houses at Vinnamala, Lingasamudram and Koduru Venkannapalem in this district.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO BACKWARD CLASSES.

Under this scheme, scholarships will be granted to deserving students belonging to backward classes. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided for this scheme towards the grant of 2,500 additional scholarships to the students studying in the High Schools and 300 additional scholarships to the students studying in the Colleges in Andhra region. The scholarships will be available to the backward classes students of this district also.

SUBSIDISED HOSTELS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

Students belonging to backward classes studying in High Schools and Colleges are given boarding grants in subsidised hostels under this scheme. There are at present 19 such hostels in Andhra region. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sanction 27 additional boarding grants in this district involving an expenditure of Rs. 4,950/-.

MIDDAY MEALS FOR BACKWARD CLASS CHILDREN.

Children belonging to the Backward classes studying in Harijan Welfare Schools are not supplied with midday meals at present. In order to give these children the same facilities as Harijans, it is proposed to give them midday meals. This will encourage backward class children to join the Harijan Welfare schools which will help eradication of untouchability. During 1957-58, midday meals will be supplied to 1396 backward class pupils studying in Harijan Welfare Schools in Andhra region for which a provision of Rs. 50,000/- has been made. The backward class pupils studying in the Harijan Welfare Schools of this district will also get the benefits under this scheme.

EDUCATION OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The children belonging to Ex-Criminal Tribes do not attend schools as their parents are not able to suitably equip them. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to provide books, slates, etc., for these children. A sum of Rs. 800 has been provided for the implementation of this scheme in this district during the current year.

HOUSING THE EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to assist members of the ex-criminal tribes to build their own huts by supplying building materials worth Rs. 100/-. It is also proposed to grant Rs. 30/- per family if they want to repair their existing houses. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 13,910 has been provided for the construction of 107 houses in addition to repairing an equal number of houses by ex-criminal tribes in this district.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES FOR EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The object of this scheme is to give vocational aid to the members of ex-criminal tribes to carry on their profession. The aid will be by way of supply of implements and raw materials. During the year 1957-58, implements and raw materials worth Rs. 1,000 will be supplied to the people belonging to Ex-criminal tribes in this district.

PUBLIC HEALTH OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

In order to create healthy surroundings in the localities where the ex-criminal tribes live, it is necessary to provide sanitary amenities like wells, bath-rooms, latrines etc. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 2,800 has been provided to construct one well and one bath-room in this district for the use of ex-criminal tribes and for completing the construction of the well work taken up during 1956-57.

MEDICAL AID TO EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give discretionary grants to deserving sick members of ex-criminal tribes at the rate of Rs. 40/- per individual so as to enable them to meet their medical and other expenses. During the current year, 6 individuals of this district will be given such grants.

AGRICULTURE BY EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

In order to rehabilitate the ex-criminal tribes economically and settle them in agriculture, it is proposed to supply a pair of bulls costing Rs. 300/- each to families who do not own bulls and who are interested in agriculture. It is also proposed to sink and repair irrigation wells. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to supply a pair of bulls costing Rs. 300/- to one of the deserving families belonging to ex-criminal tribes in this district.

Women Welfare.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING BRANCHES.

To facilitate speedy implementation of the various activities conducted in the branches of the department and to intensify and to make it more purposeful, the branches will be equipped with craft equipment, audio-visual aids, gardening implements etc. for which a provision of Rs. 0.27 lakh has been made during 1957-58 for the entire Andhra area.

Social Welfare

SOCIAL WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS.

By April, 1957, 2 Welfare Extension Projects were established in Nellore District, and these will be continued during the current year also.

SOCIAL AND MORAL HYGIENE.

Certain social evils are products of inherent mal-adjustments in the social order and their complete eradication needs basic social adjustments. Problems relating to social and moral hygiene and the provision of 'After Care' services were studied by the advisory committee set up by the Central Social Welfare Board and programmes have been drawn up for establishing a large number of houses and shelters in the States. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to open 20 District Shelters in Andhra Pradesh out of which one will be in this District at Nellore for boys. District Shelters are intended for persons requiring after care and for housing them for a temporary period pending their transfer to one of the State Homes. In each District Shelter there will be 25 inmates.

MUNICIPAL ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 9.56 lakhs has been earmarked for provision of loans to Municipalities and Panchayats in Andhra region to improve their resources. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 0.77 lakh has been allotted to Nellore District to assist the Local Bodies as detailed below:—

Name of the Local Body	Name of the work	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Nellore Municipality	(i) Widening the bottle-neck of Chinabazar road opposite to Kalasa Mahal	0.10
	(ii) Widening the junction of Kamsali St., and Chinabazar road near Kalasa Mahal covering the channel with R.C. Slabs.	0.20
Gudur Municipality	Provision of Septic tank latrines.	0.47

Broadcasting.

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNITY RADIO SETS.

During the Second Plan period, it was proposed to instal 5,000 Community Radio Sets in the Andhra region of which 530 were installed in 1956-57. Each set costs Rs. 300/- of which the Centre pays Rs. 125/- and the rest is met by the local bodies concerned. The latter should also pay the maintenance charges at Rs. 120/- per set per year. The State Government however bears the balance cost of maintenance (i.e.) Rs. 100/- per set per year. During the current year, it is proposed to instal and maintain 1,000 Community Radio sets in Andhra region out of which 95 sets (76 dry and 19 main) are proposed to be installed in Nellore District.

Publicity.

During the current year, an Information Centre at the District Headquarters is proposed to be opened besides continuing the Publicity Assistants appointed during the year 1956-57.

Posts and Telegraphs.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to open 80 Post Offices in Nellore District besides extending Telegraph facilities to Indukurpet and Kurichedu. It is also proposed to open 3 Public Call Offices at Sulturpet, Kota and Sydapuram and 4 Telephone Exchanges at Kandukuru, Nayudupet, Kavali and Sulturpet.

Railways.

The following is the works programme of Railways in Nellore District during 1957-58:—

S.No.	Description of work.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Additional wagon sick line facilities at Bitragunta.	1.30
2.	Improvements to watering arrangements at Bitrangunta.	6.26
3.	Reconstruction of Bridge No. 166 at Mile 48/14-15 between Tada and Sulurpet.	1.36
4.	Welding 30 miles of track in Madras-Bezwada section.	4.18
5.	Re-railing 20 miles in Madras-Bezwada section.	26.35
6.	Re-sleepering 5 miles in Madras-Bezwada section.	5.93

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
NELLORE DISTRICT.

1. Collector. — Chairman.
2. Non-official. — Vice-Chairman.
3. Ex-officio Secretary. — Dt. Planning Officer.

Members:—

1. Dt. Superintendent of Police.
2. Dt. Medical Officer.
3. Dt. Health Officer.
4. Senior Malarial Entomologist.
5. Dt. Educational Officer.
6. Dt. Veterinary Officer.
7. Executive Engineer (P.W.D.) Nellore Dvn.
8. Executive Engineer (P.W.D.), Special Dvn.
9. Executive Engineer (P.W.D.), Rallapadu.
10. Divisional Engineer (Highways).
11. Divisional Engineer (Electricity).
12. Dt. Agricultural Officer.
13. Dt. Forest Officer (North).
14. Dt. Forest Officer (South).
15. Dy. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (North).
16. Dy. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (South).
17. Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
18. Asst. Commissioner of H.R.E., Board.
19. Asst. Director of Industries & Commerce.
20. Secretary, Mica Mines, Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee.
21. Asst. Radio Engineer, Chittoor.
22. Sub-Collector, Gudur.
23. R.E.O. Kavali.

24. B.D.O. Kandukur.
25. Estate Manager, Venkatagiri.
26. Dt. Welfare Officer.
27. Inspector of Excise.
28. Asst. Women Welfare Officer.
29. Dt. Panchayat Officer.
30. Block Development Officer, Venkatachalam.
31. Block Development Officer, Podalakur.
32. Block Development Officer, Thotapalligudur.
33. Block Development Officer, Indukurpet.
34. P.A. to Special Officer, District Board.
35. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy, Chairman, Municipal Council.
36. Asst. Radio Engineer, Guntur.
37. „ Sri V. Kodandarami Reddy, M.L.A.
38. „ S. Vemaiah, M.L.A.
39. „ B. Sankaraiah, M.L.A.
40. „ B. Ramakrishna Reddy, M.L.A.
41. „ K. Venkata Reddy, M.L.A.
42. „ Sk. Mowla Sahib, M.L.A.
43. „ G. Yellamanda Reddy, M.L.A.
44. „ S. Kasi Reddy, M.L.A.
45. „ D. V. Ramana Reddy, M.L.A.
46. „ N. Chenchurama Naidu, M.L.A.
47. „ D. Kondaiah, M.L.A.
48. „ P. Gopalakrishna Reddy, M.L.A.
49. „ M. Munuswamy, M.L.A.
50. „ P. Venkataswami Reddy, M.L.A.
61. „ A. Krishnaiah, M.L.A.
52. „ Rebala Lakshmi Narsa Reddy, M.P.
53. „ A. Anjappa, M.P.
54. „ R. Dasaradharami Reddy, President, Co-operative Central Bank, Nellore.

55. M. Rami Reddy, Pottempadu.
56. D. Balaram Reddy, Mypadu.
57. Korabathina Chinnaiah.
58. E. Pattabhirami Reddy.
59. R. Mahananda Chowdary.
60. Smt Dr. Mathews, Secretary, Red Cross Society.
61. Dr. Laxmi, Secretary, Guild of Service.
62. A. Saivavathi, President, Women's Cottage Industries Co-operative Society.
63. A. Annapurnamma.
64. P. Sreedevamma.
65. Sri G. V. Ramana Reddy, Nellore.
66. E. Venugopala Reddy, Tada.
67. M. Sankara Reddy, Atmakur.
68. P. Isaac, Konkalamitta, Podili Tq.
69. M. Sankaraiah.
70. M. Chenchalah, Mundlamur (via) Addanki.
71. Jaihar Sahib, Udayagiri.
72. G. Tirupathi Rayudu.
73. P. Siddaiah Naidu, Chairman of Gudur Municipality, Gudur.

OSMANIA PRINTING WORKS, SECUNDERABAD.

